

170. ANSER FRONTALIS. May be the young of the preceding. Never but one obtained.
171. CHEN HYPERBOREUS. 172. LEUCOBLEPHARON CANADENSIS.
173. BERNICLA PARVIPES. Much more common than the preceding; breeds in the southern portion of New Mexico, in the vicinity of Fort Thorn, and above.
174. BERNICLA BRENTA. Quite rarely met with.
175. ANAS BOSCHAS.
176. ANAS OBSCURA. Much rarer than the above.
177. DUFILA ACUTA. 178. QUERQUEDULA DISCORS.
179. Q. CYANOPTERA. 180. SPATULA CLYPEATA.
181. MARECA AMERICANA. 182. AIX SPONSA.
183. FULIX MARILA.
184. F. COLLARIS. Abundant in the spring.
185. AYTHYA AMERICANA. 186. A. YALISNERIA.
187. BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA. Much more common on the mountain brooks than on the Rio Grande, but not often met with in southern New Mexico.
188. ERISMATURA RUBIDA. But few ever met with.
189. MERGUS AMERICANUS.
190. LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS. Very common on the Mimbres, and occasionally met with on the Rio Grande.
191. CYRTOPELICANUS ERYTHORHYNCHUS. Common above latitude 32°.
192. GRACULUS MEXICANUS. Very common during April.
193. PLOTUS ANHINGA. Not many observed.
194. LARUS DELAWARENSIS. A very few met with on the Rio Grande, in winter and spring.
195. STERNA WILSONII. Common in September on the Rio Grande.
196. S. FULIGINOSA. A few seen on the Rio Grande.
197. COLYMBUS TORQUATUS. 198. PODYLYMBUS PODICEPS.

Mr. J. P. Lesley was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Palæontology, and Mr. Joseph Jeanes to fill one in the Committee on the Library.

April 5th.

Mr. LEA, President, in the Chair:

Forty-eight numbers present.

The following papers, by Theo. Gill, were presented for publication in the Proceedings.

On *Dactyloscopus* and *Leptoscopus*, two new genera of the family of *Uranoscopidæ*.

On the genus *Callionymus* of authors.

Description of *Hyporhamphus*, a new genus of Fishes, allied to *Hemirhamphus*.

Notes on a collection of Japanese Fishes, made by Dr. J. Morrow.

And also the following:

Description of eight new species of *Unionidæ*, from Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, by Isaac Lea,

And were referred to committees.

Dr. Leidy stated that, in company with Messrs. Vaux, Sergeant, Powel and Tilghman, he had the day before visited the vicinity of Phoenixville, Chester Co., with the view of examining the shales recently removed in widening the rail-way tunnel. The specimens of shales or black slates, supposed to be of triassic age, presented this evening to the Academy, are those which had been collected. Besides obscure vegetable remains, species of Cypridæ and Posidonæ, they contain scales, bones and teeth of ganoid fishes, and also teeth of three apparently distinct genera of reptiles. Two of the teeth, elongated conical in form, and finely striated, appear to belong to the genus *Clepsyaurus*, Lea, the remains of which were first discovered in the corresponding rocks of Lehigh Co. A third tooth, of large size, is compressed conical, and has opposite, acute, serrulated borders. It probably indicates a new genus and species, for which the name *Eurydorus serridens* is proposed. Fragments of similar teeth have been found in the rocks near Gwynned, Montgomery Co. A fourth tooth, much smaller than the one just indicated, has the same form, but has its borders without serrulation, and has the base fluted. It resembles the teeth of *Compsosaurus*, of the coal of Chatham Co., North Carolina, but, nevertheless, belongs to a different species.

The death of Mr. W. I. Broderip, of London, late a correspondent of the Academy was announced.

On leave granted, a vote of thanks, was ordered to be tendered to Dr. Alexander Bryant, for his donation of fossils, received this evening.

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*April 12th.*

Mr. LEA, President, in the Chair.

Fifty-four members present.

Dr. Leidy stated that the specimens of ferruginous rock containing remains of fishes, presented to the Academy this evening by Dr. P. W. Mosblech, of Bethany, Virginia, were of a very interesting character. Dr. Mosblech, in a letter, states that the locality of the remains is a horizontal, ferruginous deposit, about one inch in thickness, resting upon an old vegetable soil, overlying a limestone which is considered as the uppermost member of the coal formation; and it is covered with a soft, sandy, aluminous shale, destitute of organic remains, so far as examined. The extent of the ferruginous deposit is unknown, but it seems to be confined to the College Hill, at Bethany, equal to about four acres.

The fragments of rock contain a multitude of isolated scales of ganoid fishes, and numerous teeth and small fragments of bones. Most of the teeth are of small size, and have exactly the same form and construction as those of *Saurichthys*, a genus of the triassic formations of Europe; but others of large size belong to the genus *Diplodus*, which is also found in the coal formations of other parts of the United States, and of Europe.

Dr. Leidy added that the fossils from the Green Sand, of Monmouth Co., presented this evening by Mr. J. H. Slack, consisted of fragments of jaws with teeth of *Mosasaurus*, several bones apparently of a reptile, of unknown character, a jaw of *Enchodus*, a palate bone with teeth of *Pycnodus*, and teeth of *Otodus* and *Galeocerdo*.

The Committee on Proceedings laid on the table the number of the Proceedings for March.

[April,